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defined. The identification of the forms is facilitated by analytic tables for families and genera; and the species are arranged under the various genera in such a way that those most closely related are placed near one another. There is a general index, and an index of the authors quoted.

CHARLES R. KEYES.

En resa till norra ishafvet sommaren 1892, företagen med understöd af vegastipendiet. [A Journey to the Arctic Ocean during the Summer 1892, made with the aid of the Vega Stipend.] By AXEL HAMBERG. Reprint from Ymer, 1894.

The author accompanied a Norwegian sealer visiting Beeren Island and the Spitzbergen Islands. In King's Bay a stay of several days was made, and the author studied some ice fields, which he named Lovèns névés. On the surface of the ice at this place but few small lateral moraines were to be seen, but in a fracture of the ice an inner moraine was observed. This consisted of about ten strata of assorted gravel and sand alternating with layers of ice. It was evidently a medial moraine in the lee of a projecting low mountain top, seen several miles inland. It is stated that similar features are common in the ice fields of these arctic islands. The author suggests that, if the ice were melted away, such moraines would give rise to structures much resembling åsar, both as to the contained material and as to the form and direction of the resulting topography. At one place some of these deposits were seen extending a distance at right angles away from the ice margin and resembling somewhat the Scottish kames. The névés were composed of bedded ice, in some places extending out in the sea. In several instances it had been melted away under the water and marginal blocks had evidently been detached by their own weight, leaving the edge of the ice standing in vertical smooth walls as if "cut off with a knife."

A number of photographs were taken with a camera fitted for photogrammetric measurements and a map constructed from these photographs accompanies the paper. The névés represented on this map are seen to occupy valleys among several small groups of hills and extending to within less than a mile from the shore. The front edge of the ice sometimes forms an evenly rounded curve and sometimes a vertical cliff from 60 to 100 feet high. It is suggested that this difference in the behavior of the terminal edge (when resting on the land) may be due to a difference in the morainic material of the ice. The vertical escarpments could not here have been formed by the breaking-off of any blocks, for no such were in view. They may have been made, or they may at least be maintained in their present attitude by the difference in the motion of the upper and lower layers of the ice, the lower strata being held back by friction with the ground, and the higher pushing out over them. It is intimated that such behavior of the superimposed layers was observed.

The stratification of the ice was everywhere marked. Sometimes the layers were folded. In one of the illustrations of the paper an S-shaped bending of the strata occurs where the ice is forced up over the moraine in front. In another place cracks are shown running at right angles with the lamination of the ice. Sometimes there were veins (of clear ice?) branching and extending in various directions. One of these veins was over a meter in thickness. These veins seemed to have been formed by running water and are an indication of the internal conditions of temperature.

The morainic material of the ice consists of intercalated thin layers above. Next to the ground these layers are sometimes three feet in thickness. A lenticular mass is shown in one illustration, where the weight of the inclosed material has flexed the layers below in an even curve. With the exception of the lowest layers of the moraine its material is believed to have come from the nunataks, which rise through the ice. These are subject to intense weathering from frost, the detached material sliding down on the ice and becoming imbedded in it, as it forms from the falling snow. No striated bowlders were observed, but there was a great deal of rounded as well as of angular material. The surface of the rounded bowlders was seen to be covered by a fine powder. Even the bowlders in the upper layers of the ice are well rounded. The author's observations support the view that the intercalated layers of morainic material are planes of shearing, where the material is rolled between two layers of ice of relatively different rate of horizontal progression. The shearing within each stratum of ice is probably quite insignificant. It is regarded as likely that the mode of motion in a névé of stratified ice is in this respect essentially different from that in homogeneous glacier ice.

With a few exceptions the névés seen near King's Bay appear to be advancing. In one instance the edge of the ice was seen rising on the rear slope of a moraine in front. This is referred to as a proof that a névé may be caused to have an ascending current by a horizontal thrust from behind. The glacial features seen in King's Bay are particularly interesting for the close resemblance they bear to those observed by Professor Chamberlin in Greenland. J. A. UDDEN.

Palæontographia Italica. Memorie di paleontologia. Pubblicate per cura del PROFESSOR MARIO CANAVARI. Vol. I., 1895, Pisa, 1896.

This is a new palæontological publication modeled on the *Palæontographica* of Germany, whose purpose is to unite in a central organ for leading memoirs on the fossils of Italy. The first number is an ample and interesting volume of 275 pages and eighteen lithograph plates.

The first paper is by C. F. Parona on "Nuove osservazioni sopra la fauna e l'età degli strati con *Posidonomya alpina* nei Lette Comuni," pp. 1–42, Plates I. and II.; it is a continuation of Parona's monograph "I fossili degli strati a *Pos. alpina* di Camporovere nei Lette Comuni' Atti della Soc. di Lei. Nat. Milano, Vol. XXIII., 1880. In the present paper the author has described and listed a large fauna of the Middle or Brown Jura, most of the species being new, only a few of the familiar names of Quenstedt's, Oppel's, and Sowerby's species appearing among them.

The paper by A. Tommasi, "La Fauna del Trias inferiore nel versante meridionale delle Alpi," pp. 43–76, Plates III. and IV., describes fifty-three species, of which eight are new. The entire fauna consists of one brachiopod, thirty-four pelecypods, eleven gasterpods, and seven cephalopods, all ammonites but one.

The third paper of the volume is by Antonio Neviani, "Briozoi fossili della Farnesina e Monte Mario presso Roma, pp. 77–140, Plates V. and VI. The author describes one hundred and ten species and varieties of Tertiary Bryozoa, of which about three-fourths are still living in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas. Useful and interesting notes on distribution in space and depth are also given.

The fourth paper is by C. Fornasini, on "Foraminiferi della marna del Vaticano," p. 141–148, Plate VII. In this short space twenty-three species are described and listed, although none are new.

The fifth paper is by V. Simonelli, "Gli antozoi pliocenici del Ponticello di Savena presso Bologna," pp. 149–168, Plate VIII. Twenty-three species of Pliocene corals are described, many of which are still living in the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters.

The next paper is that of Francesco Bassani, "La Ittiofauna della Dolomia principale di Giffoni (Prov. Salerno)," pp. 169–210, Plates